THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6500.

SUNDAY MORNING. JUNE 11, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR SALE.

\$10,000 -SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE-acres of land at Hompstend, twenty miles from Bro klyn. Also, a beautiful farm, adjoining the best located an it finant and on Long Island; will be soft the changes of any land in the vicinity.

M. L. SHLLDUN 85 Nassau street.

\$150 -FOR SALE, A FULL HALF INTEREST IN has been established a long time. Apply by letter, directed to Smith. Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR HALE, THE STOCK AND axtures of a saddle and harness manufactory, within unity communication of this city. Said basiness is in a unishing condition. Ill health the only inducement for fling. For further information apply at 01 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE - FOR S. LE. A MELT COTTAGE, containing twelve recent, situated in a first rate neigh borbood; left ligh street, Brooklys; the lot 37% feet by 100 feet deep; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the present owner wants to leave the city as soon as possible. For particulars inquire on the premises.

DROOKLYN.—THE SURSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Do to let, in the Eighth, Ninth and Elevesth wards of the city of Ercoklyn, a number of houses, at prices from \$2.000 to \$12.000 cach. Apply to J. F. BRIDGES Oxford stream, noar Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

CLIPTON. STATEN ISLAED.—THE SUBSCRIBEE building location of the most advantage-sair gluand building locate at Cliffon, near the Marcows, on the Tract of W. W. Van Wagenes, Esq. This position is the most attenting for residences on the Island. A. OUGNER, is Readented, or at the end of emilibus route, Cliffon

COMPOST FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE— 3 000 hushels for sale cheap, in lots to suit purphasers apply to W. H. EISBROW 20 routh avenue.

CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE, IN BROOK-manner. Sold or account of ill health of the owner; ato. a in c bakery, up town, with marile counters only 5100; also, an eyster market on Broads ay, no or Thirty orat street. R. L. PURDY & CO., 102 Massan street, room 9.

DISTILLERY FOR SALZ-OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY perceptly, capable of working 600 to 800 bushels of grain per day it is new and filled with the most modern at a proved machinery. Inquire at No. 24 William street, room No. 27 from 0 to 1 o'dlock.

TOR SALE—THERE ACRES OF LAND, SITUATED in the scatter of the village of Sing Sing, on Main and Laonard streets, three minutes' walk from the raignesd opt, and three minutes' walk to four churches from the dwelling house. About one hundred bearing from trees, and amail frait in abundance on the premises. It is bounded northerly by the Sing Sing Kill, a rapid streem with high predigitious banks, covered with large forest trees, forming a sommable and picturesque scenery. For particulars inquired E. D. Turesdell, SA's Washington street; L. Northrop, 150 Greenwich atreet, New York, or is, L. MOTT, on the premises.

TOR SALE-ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR would be exchanged for an estate at the South, the rick and between atone front houses, also the corner building, Nos. 2 24 38, 30 and 42 President street, Brookly. They are first class in every respect. Apply to CHAS. J. CWERN, '07 Falton street, Brooklyn, or to E. Goulard, or

TOR SALE-IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN, within three minutes wait of the railroad depot, three dwelling houses, handsomely located, commanding an exactive view of the river. One of the houses has been built within the last year, with all the modern conveniences. For particular-sinquire of C. COLES, 113 Canal street, New York, or of L. M. Clark, on the premises.

FOR SALF-A FOUR YEARS LEASE OF 200 BROAD

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT.

I strained on the De aware river, at Burlington, twenty
miles aleve Philadeiphia; contains twenty acres, an oxed
ent hone, harn, carriage house, ice, bones, &c, with feut of
all kinds Communication with Priladelphia hourly, by reliroad and etambeat. Parts of the purchase money can remain. Aprly to J. A. PEASE, Burlington, N. J.

FOR RALE-STORE AND LOT SITUATED IN THE Village of Hamaroneck, Westchester county, New York. For particulars inquire of W. H. SMITH, on the gremises, or H. H. Barry.

FOR SALE-THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD. It will of an old established more hant tailor's store. Has good run of custom, and is nicely fitted up in one of the very best locations in the city of Brooklyn. To one wishing to engage in the clothing business no better stand on the found. For particulars apply to W. R. KAAUFRLIL, 93 and 101 William street, New York, or to B. DOUNSTADEL, 94 Fallon street, Brooklyn.

64 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

NOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, AT YONKERS, CONT sisting of a modern built two story and actic frame bence, 30 by 40 foct, and three quarter acres ground, having abnufance of fruit trees, shubbory, &c. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine street, corner of Broadway.

POR SALE—TEN YEARS LEASE OF FIVE LOTS, ON Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-sinth surest; elso, at hargains, a few lots on Thirty ninth and Fortieth streets, ares Sixth avenue. Apply to E. G. Pierce. Pine street, corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, 30 PEET PRONT BY 260 feet deep, situated in the village of Factoryville, Nates Island, next door to William or Captain McLough in a Apply to TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN,

FOR SALE, CHEAP-A STRAW ENGINE, OF FIVE or six horse power, in good working order. Apply to A. B. WOOD. 203 Pearl street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AS THE OWNER IS GOING to Europe, a copper smith and bracing shop, with cheap reat and in one of the best streets in the city. In-quire of J. W LENDER, on the premiers, 91 Fulton street, becament.

FOR SALF FOR HALF ITS VALUE-A PATENT ME.
decine depot, on account of the ill health of the proprietor, a descripting business, dully increasing, wholesale

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE IN Smith street, Brooklyn, near the City Mail, a three story brick house with high brown stone basement, and every modern improvement, fileen ninutes walk from either ferr. Price very tow, and small part oath. Apply 5 B. EDRONDE & CO., 16 Follon street, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET-A FINE NEW half two story frame house, good garret, large cellar, with the best of ground well fanced, on the front of the lill fead to the form and well fanced, on the front of the lill fead house, having a splended view of New York hay down to the Narrows. Distance about 6feen minutes what from Barrialy street forry. Address Hoboken, Horald

DUBLIC HALL FOR SALE—A TWELVE YEARS
Lease on a pepular hall in a neighboring city. The hall
lease on a pepular hall in a neighboring city. The hall
delier and foot lights. There are two splentid saloons
attached, which can be had if required. The owner vision
to retire from business. For particulars apply in mediately
to I.A. BLAUVELT, Daguerrean Gallery, 177 Greenwich
s rees, up stairs.

TOBACCONISTS, ATTENTION. FOR SALE, A TO been factory, with steam engine, machinery and ux sures, with or without the stock, lease of promises, &c long estatished, and now doing an expellent business. Will be sold cheap for cash only. Apply on the premises, 22 Greenwich street.

ITO SELL-Along LEASE OF A FOUR STORY AND Interest Apply at the grocery store W Washington street, ourner of Rector.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing purchased the stock of an importer of Cantenrape chards at a discount of twenty five per cent from the
cest of lancertation, he offers them to his customers at a
cerresponding rate. He has also reduced his broche cashmen and french and india cancais hair shawls, so as to
cause a complete disposal of these goods previous to the
fall trade. Ladies therefore in want of a really fine shawl
have ad opportunity of purshaving one at a great bargain,
GEO. BLEFIN, mantilla and shawl emperium, No. 361
Frandray.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS —THE ENTIRE STOCK of rich embroidered and plain silk mantillas in all colors, is now offered to the ladies at an enermone reduction from former price. Silvand Silvandillas selling for Si, and allege lot of Si4, Si0 and Silvandillas selling for Si, and allege lot of Si4, Si0 and Silvandillas are now offered for Si. Ladies callearly and receive A because MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS-MRS, GAYNOR HAS now ready the largest selection of French and English were consider ever directly freshill in this city. Her prices are about helt sexually charged. No. 45 Third avonce, next the drug store, corner of Feeth street. Wholesale and

BILLIARD TABLES, AC. FOR SALE -A LARGE and elegant assertment of rerewood and mahogany shies, with wooden, marble, and slate beds, made reserving

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Last Race Day at Baltimore.

Reception of Lord Elgin at Portland, Me.

A Reverend Rieter in Boston Arrested. &c., &c., &c.

Non Arrival of the Pacific.

No signs of the steamship Pacific Wind N. W , and

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1864.

GIDDINGS' EXPRILING RESOLUTION.

Mr. Millson, (dem.) of Va., said as no quorum was

MILLSON, (dem.) of Va., said as no quorum was present to take a vote on laying on the table Mr. Gid dings' resolution expelling the editor and reporters of the Union from the floor, he proposed that the House go into committee with a view of taking up the Pacific railroad bill, and thus saving a day. Agreed 3.

MR. CHASTAIN, (dem.) of Ga., proceeded to show that the time has arrived when the great interests of this country demand that Cuba should change hands. This he contended, is demanded by our social, as well as our agricultural, commercial, and political interests. He had no doubt this would be dissented from, as opposition was made to the acquisition of Lousians, Florida, California, and the annexation of Texas, but the wisdoms of those measures is now generally acknowledged, having resulted in great benefits to our common country. He mentioned the reasons why he should urge negotiations at the earliest practicable period. The Africanization of that island will interfer with the domestic institutions of the South, Spain must yield, and brance and England must submit. If Spain refuses a liberal compensation, she must take the consequences. It is our necessity which demands that she shall make the sacrifice, which will redound to our prosperity and safety, and to the happiness of the human family. We should take measures for the acquisition without delay, and call on Spain to name her tera's. If she would not do so, he would go or undisquised open war, to take Cuba by force of arms.

Mr. LEICHER, (dem.) of Va., moved to strike out the enseting clause of the Pacific Esilrond bill, but the motion was designed to.

Mr. CARUTHERS, (dem.) of Wa., asked and obtained leave to print a speech in favor of granting lamis for railroad purposes, and coding the public lands to the States in which they lie.

The committee rose, no one caring to speak to-day.

Mr. CUTING, (dem.) of Mo., asked and obtained leave to print a speech in favor of granting lamis for railroad purposes, and coding the public lands to the States of

ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

AND OFFICE FRAUDS, ETC.

Mr. SSYMOUR, (dem.) of Coan., from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act the more effectually to secure the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The design is to prevent frauds on the Land Office.

Mr. McDoubart, (dem.) of Cal., asked a further post-ponement of the Pacific Railroud bill until the dret flonday in July, in order to receive reports of the surveys of the most practicable routs.

Mr. Lang, (dem.) of Oregon, requested that several days of next week be set aside for the consideration of Territorial business.

These propositions were severally objected to. Numerous reports were made from standing committees, and many Senate bills were appropriately referred. At three c'clock the House adjourned.

Bosron, June 10, 1854.
The Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, was arrested in that city last night by a Boston officer, charged with being engaged in the riot at the court house when Bach-elder was killed. He was arraigned in the police court this morning, but examination was waived, and he was held to ball in \$3,000 for trial.

PORTLAND, June 10, 1854. Our municipal authorities and citizens generally joined

Canada, yesterday. A grand dinner was given in Lancaster Hall, where anpropriate speeches, sentiments and music enlivened the

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1854.

Only one race came off, to-day. Mile heats, best three

in five, for a purse of \$400, entrance \$200, for which El-len Bateman, Epsilon, Oliver Winston, and Grey Eagle entered. Ellen Bateman won easy in three straight heats; Grey Eagle was withdrawn at the close of the se Mr. Tenbrook's challenge against time, to beat 7:26

given in the Spirit of the Itimes of the 3d inst., for \$10,000' forfeit \$2,500, was taken up to day by Col. Green and Capt. Belcher, and a check for the forfeit money sent to New York this morning to Coleman & Stetson. Mr. Tenbrook has the privilege of running either Lexington

started for New York this morning.

Visit of the New York Light Guard to Boston.

Boston, June 10, 1854. The New York Light Guard will be received here in the morning by the Boaton Light Infantry. Great prepara-tions have been made for their reception. Fancuil Hall has been decorated for the dinner to be given by the Boston Light Infantry, at which the Governor, Mayor and Aldermen, and the elite of the Massachusetts mili-

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1854.

Mrs. Pennistown, daughter of ex-President Tyler, and wife of Dev. Mr. Dennistown, Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, died on Thursday, after a short illness.

ALBANY, June 10, 1854.
A break occurred on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Marsalles, on Tuesday last, which would require four or

Markets.

Montas, June 9, 1854.

The steamship Cahawba sailed for New York ria Havana this morning. She takes 1,100 bales of cotton.

Markets.

New Ontens, June 9, 1964.

Our market for cotton to-day shews no change from yesterday's quotations. Middling is quoted 7%, and fair 10%. The stock on hand in this port is 237,500 bales. Sight exchange on New York is at ½ per cent discount. Freights are dull. Cotton is taken for liverpool at 13-16d per lb. -----

Time—3:51; 3:49.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 4.]

There was a race yesterday afternoon over the Hamtramck Course, mile heats best two in three. The entries were—Boston Billy, owned by Mr. Andrews, of Hamilton; a four year old mare, by allier, owned by Pr. Corryell; Emily, Grey Lagle, owned by H. Chappell; and a bay colt, four years old, by Boston, owned by A. L. Chappell heat was won by Emily, and the second by A. L. Chappell's bay coit. Time, 1:52—1:52—1:53.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF BROWN, YN.

Whereas, The public peace has on several occasions of late been disturbed by evil disposed persons who have congregated together in the public afreets, with the intent of interfering with those who had quietly assembled on private grounds for religious purpases; and whereas, aundry persons on several occasions visited this city on the Babbath, seek in procession marched through our streets, causing excitement and ill-resting, and tending to a breach of the peace; and whereas, many of our well disposed citizens are drawn together or ancholocations out of curlosity, and their presence tend to produce and may seem to give constreame to disorder, and also by crowding the thoroughfares, retard the public authorities is quelling any disturbance that may one ut—Now, therefore

I, Edward A. Lembert, Mayor of the city of A. ookiyn, do by this, my pecalemation, caution all presons a from any attempts to interfere with the rights guarent ied to all our citizens to select peaceably together for a billion worship, either within a building or on private grea uds; and I also caution all servous from making any dead on atration which would tend to excite ill founds among your citizens, by expaniting and moving in procession in a he public attreets to auch places of worship; and I do bardly request and reader all citizens of Brocklyn to refuse and analysing atheriogs and demonstration.

And I also hereby give notice that measures have been taken to prevent may further breach of the peace in this city, and that crowds of persons found in the public attreets will be directed to dispere immediately, and, for a displocitence of auch order, will be presupily agreated and that the peace and good order of this city will be maintained at all hawards.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City Hal', city of Brocklyn, this 6th stay of June, 1854.

Halward A. Lambert, May or the Sational Guard to both themselves in readiness, and aix rounds of ball cartridge have been given out, for the N

six rounds of ball cartridge have been given out, for such purposes as the occasion may demand.

Personal IntelligenceMuch attention has of late been paid at Berlie to the
circumstance of several Russian diplomatiats and noblemen in the Russian service, being connected by marriage
with English and German I amilies. Thus the state of
Count Weorozoff is Lady Pemboole; the youngest daughter of Count. Nesselrode, wife of the Saxon ambassador,
Von Seebsch direct the other day at the Tuileries; and
the Baroness of Meyencorff, wife of the Russian ambassador at Vienna, is actually the sister of Count Buel Von
tehanically the present prime minister and consideraof the youthful Emperor of Austria.

Major Mervill, of the U.S. A. arrived variends at the

Major Merrill, of the U. S. A., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hetel. St. Nicholas Hetel.

The following were among the arrivals at the Union Place Hotel, yest-riday:—J. Stanley Grimes and Isdy, Lansingburg; Doctor J. H. Haywood and daughter, Boston; Col Oliver Oleekfit, Kingston, C. W.; Mr. McMahon and Isdy, Ct. Mr. Joseph Wheeler, N. Y.; Hon. Abraham Chamberlain, Maine; Mons Louis Jarnin, Jun., New Orleans; Mad. Juliet Jarnin, do.; Mad. Morica, Philaselphia; Miss Dowson, do.

John Mczies, Scotland; John Phillips Ergland; James Bied, Lima; E. Molyneux, Miss Molyneux, J. Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard, two children and these servants, Georgia, were among the arrivals at the Clarendon.

Mrs. Stoddard, two children and three servants, Georgia, were among the arrivals at the Clarendon.

General Cadwallader and family, U. S. Army; Ramero Leon Sanchez, U. S. Consul to Cartinagena; Pedro Macra, Carthagena; Pedro M. Mareno, Pansma; V. Pazos and party of nine, Lima; Dr. Jones and family, Panama; Lient. Tebball, U. S. Army; Con. Wilkes, U. S. Navy; Hon. Rufus W. Peckham. albany; Capt. Walter M. Gloson, Washington; Gen. S. A. Williams, North Carolias; Capt. F. B. Harris, London; Major Hardy, U. S. Army; Gen. F. Follett, Batavia; Major Merrill, U. S. Army, arrived yestorday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. S. R. Bonner, Georgia; J. C. Field, Virginia; J. H. Cox, Portland, Me.; H. Beal, Boaton; Hon. E. B. Morgad, Aurora, N. Y.; Hon. C. T. James, Providence, R. I.; A. McKenny, Boston; Col. C. E. Wells, Pennsylvania; J. B. Sherwood, New Orleans; Z. H. Benton, Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

George C. Mendenhall, North Carolina; E. Dailett, Philadelphia; T. T. Jackson, Troy; Mr. Barkle, New York; Mr. Rudell, &c; Er. Cayler, West Peint; H. C. Ahlbron, Boston; E. W. King, do.; E. Blizs, do.; Hon. Jeffrey lichardon, Co.; E. H. Dunn, do.; Mr. Brackett, do.; A. T. Ferguson, Lexington, Ky; Richard De Truolle, Souta Carolina; L. Pomroy, New York, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Hon. J. Belch, Lowell; Capt. S. Wilmarth, Boston; Hon. A. Treev, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Mr. Brackett, do.; A. T. Ferguson, Lexington, K. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Mr. Brackett, do.; A. T. Ferguson, Lexington, K. R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Mr. Brackett, do.; A. T. Ferguson, Lexington, K. C. Reannan, North Carolino, Mr. Brackett, do.; A. T. Ferguson, Lexington, K. R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Carolino, Mr. Brackett,

Hon. J. Belch, Lowell; Capt. S. Wilmarth, Boston Hon. A Tracey, Woodstock; R. C. Brannan, North Caro-lina, Prof. C. C. Cox, Maryland; W. A. Irvine, Pennsylva-nia; N. Clifton, Mansion Heuse, Buffalo, arrived yester-day at the Irving House.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in the ateamship Southerner—Miss Timmons, Miss Wallock, Miss & P. Dri lips, Miss & Paillips, Miss Garden, Mrs. J. S. Riggs and five children, Mrs. Kurry, Miss Burry, Miss F. Whippy, Mrs. Losee, R. Goldsmith, a. S. Wilson, v. B. Karsen, Righy and child; J. Drayron and lady, C. H. Ridder and lady. Mr alumons, M. Myer, J. C. Jecobi, W. L. Words, and J. C. H. Timmons, M. Myer, J. C. Jecobi, W. L. Words, D. Word, J. H. Uimstead, O. M. Phillips, and thirty in the Exercise Caytha gens, in brig, Funtam—Mr Pedro Morsau, A. Barker, C. Kunis, G. Martz, J. Mustz. ARRIVALS.

B. Weed, J. H. Olamesad, O. M. Phillips, and thirty in the steerage.
From Cartharens, in brig Vutnam—Mr Pedro Morsau, A. Barker, C. Shuris, G. Marte, J. Must.

DEPARTCRES.

For Liverpool, in its damate, J. Must.

For Liverpool, in its assessment of the control of the control

Nichelson, J Street, F Cox, J G Richards, and	Arteen in
Testimonial to Captain Fitch and O Amount heretofore advertised. Shiff Brothers & Co. Jiffany & Co. Jiffany & Co. Jiffany & Co. Jiffany & Co. Sturges, Burnett & Co. Sturges, Burnett & Co. Ball, Black & Co. Cholean, Sanford & Co. J. Cetteest & Atherton Oelrichs & Co. Everett & Brain Cash. Cash.	\$8,335 \$60 25 25 25 25 25 50 50 50 50 50
Total	\$8,770
Naval Intelligence,	

Craven, arrived this morning, from Key West, 4th inst The following are her officers:—

Commander, F. A Corwin; First Lieutenant, G. C. Fet-erger; Acting Master, Edward Renshaw; Passed Midship-man, T. C. Eaton; Assistant Surgeon, Cronniller Draughtsman, A. Balbache; First Engineer, S. H. Hous-ton; Third do., E. Hull; Fourth do., C. Lindsay; Fifth do., G. M. Plimpton. The C. brings as passengers, C. W. Wells and G. Tot-ten, of the United States army.

There had been no wrecks reported at Key West since the steamer Isabella sailed, and the fever had entirely

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Sentence of Major Wyse—The Case of Colonel Cates.

(From the Post.)

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

WAR DEFARMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1854.

I.—At the General Court Martial which convened at Fort Columbus, Harbor of New York, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 59, of April 22, 1854, from the War Department, and of which Brigadier General Henry Stanton, Assistant Quartermaster General, is president, was arraigned and tried Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain 3d Artillery, on the following charges and specifications:—

CHARGE I.

CHARGE II.

CHARGE II.

CHARGE I.

Disobedience of orders.

Specification—In this: That he, Brevet Major

Francis O. Wyse, Cuptain 3d Regiment of Artillery,
being ordered to proceed, in command of four companies of his regiment, from the Europe of New
York to California, via the Isthmus of Darien, and
for that purpose to embark on board the steamer
Falcon, in the same harbor, on the 18th day of
April, 1864, did, on the said day, contumaciously
retuse and fail to obey said or der.

CHARGE II.

Palcon, in the same harbor, on the 18th day of April, 18t4, did, on the said day, contumaciously retuse and 18th to obey said o der.

CHARGE II.

Conduct unbecoming an efficer and a gentleman.

Specification I—In this: That he, the said Brevet Major Wyse, Captain as a force-said, being ordered to ambark as a force-said with four companies of his regiment for distant and important service, did on the day aforcesaid, and just prior to the embarkation of the said four companies on that service, and without all ring time to any competent superior to substitute another officer of suitable rank, relinquish the said sommand, already greatly deficient in officers, to a satisfatern of the sams, on the false pretence that the said steamer, although just inspected and approve by a bourd of superior officers (of which he, the said Major Wyse, had been duly inforreed), was unseaworthy; and did himesif refuse and fail to erabark on the said steamer, which saided without him, thereby shamefully absorboing his men to a supposed dauger, to which he was unwilling, personally, to expose himself.

Specification 2.—In this: That he, the said Desvet Major Wyse, on the said eighteenth of April, a few hours after the sailling of the said companies on board the said steamer, did officially declare to Lientennant Colonel Thomas, Arsistant Adjutant-General, attached to the General Elandquarters of the army, on being officially interrogated on the subject, by the said Thomas, that he, the raid Brevet Major, had received for bis own government in conducting the said command to its destination—which said declaration was false.

Specification 3.—In this: That he, the said Elevet Major was false.

Specification 3.—In this: That he, the said Brevet Major had received for bis own government in conducting the said command to its destination—which said declaration was false.

Specification 3.—In this: That he, the said Brevet Major's return from a seven day's leave of absence, on or abou the 13th of said month, he then learned, for the first time

To which charges and special the accused pleaded not guilty.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

After mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused, Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain Thizd Artillery, as fol-

Specification—Guilty, and Guilty of the Charge.

CHARGE 1.

First Specification—Not Guilty.

Second Specification—Not Guilty.

Third Specification—Not Guilty, and Not Guilty of the Charge.

the Charge.

SENTENCE.

And the Court does sentence him, Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain Third Artillery, "To be dismissed the service."

II. The foregoing proceedings of the General Court Martial having been laid before the President of the United States, and by him duly exnained and considered, the following are his orders in the case:—

Considered, the following are his orders in the case:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1854.

The President has approved and confirmed the proceedings and sentence of the General Court Martial, in the case of Erevet Major Francis O. Wyse, captain of the 3d regiment of Artillery, whereby he is sentenced to be dismissed the service for a contumacious disobedience of orders. But in consideration of the unanimous recommendation to executive elemency of the officers composing the court martial, and of the reasons on which their recommendation is founded, the President is pleased to mitigate the sentence to suspension from rank and

mitigate the sentence to suspension from rank and command, and pay, for the period of six calendar months.

mitigate the sentence to suspension from rank and command, and pay, for the period of six calendar months.

The department regrets to find in these proceedings reason to apprehend that due care and jadgment have not in all cases been exercised in the selection of transports for troops, and in this particular case it does not appear that the board of officers appointed by the general commanding the army to examine the steamer, made the thorough examination and inquiry which the circumstances and importance of the case suggested and demanded.

Officers of the quattermaster's department entrusted with the selection of army transports, and military commanders charged with the embarkation of troops, are enjoined to use in every case all practicable means to procure vessels entirely seaworthy and proper for such service. Extreme cases may occur for which it is not possible to provide. A public exigency may require the exposure of troops to the hazard of an unsafe transport, and then the justification would be found in the necessities of the occasion. But the public service requires from officers not only the exercise of due care and judgment to protect troops from an unnecessary exposure to such hazard—this being correlative to the military obligation of a subordinate to meet the danger when ordered to do so by competent authority.

These observations, though elicited by the developements in this case, are not intended to justify or extenuate the conduct of Major Wyse in assuming to oppose his judgment to that of his commander, and to disobey a positive and reiterated order by refusing to embark with troops, to the command of whom he had been assigned, and whose fate it was his duty to share.

JEPTERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

III. The sentence awarded Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain Third artillery, will be duly executed, and at the termination of the period for which he is suspended, he will proceed to join his company wherever it may then be serving.

IV. The General Court Martial, of which Brevet Brigadie

PEPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY UPON THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO, AND THE CONDUCT OF COLOXEL GATES.

V. The Court of Inquiry, instituted by "Special
Orders" No. 17, of January 28, 1844, from the War
Department, whereof Major General Winfield Scott
is President, and which convened in the city of New
York on the 6th day of February, 1854, "to examine
into all the circumstances attending the embarkation in December last, of the troops under the command of Colonel William Gates, Third artillery, onboard the steamer San Francisco, destined for California, the cause of the failure of the expedition,
and of the disorganization of the command at sea,
and all other facts and circumstances which may
concern the conduct of the command," has submitted
the following

REPORT. OF THE STRAMER SAN FRANCISCO, AND THE CON

the following

REPORT.

The court, on a full review of all the evidence taken in the cases before it, is of opinion:

That the officers charged with the selection of a vessel for the transportation of the United States Third Regiment of Artillery from the port of New York, to ports in California, had every ground of a reasonable assurance that the steamer San Francisco, selected by them, was a good and sufficient transport for that purpose.

That the embarkation of the regiment on board the said steamer was as orderly as practicable, considering the necessary intermediate agency of a small steam tug between Governor's Island and the transport.

small steam tug between Governor's Island and the transport.
That the troops seem to have been reasonably distributed, for quarters or lodgings, among the different parts of the transport, although under a combination of most unexpected events, four officers and about one hundred and seventy-five non-commissioned officers, and men from those assigned to the upper degk, were washed overboard and lost at the time of the wreck.
That the failure of the expedition or wreck of the transport, when but a few days at sea, was caused by a storm of extraordinary violence, and the break-

ing of the piston fod on that storm.

Struction at the height of that storm.

That in respect to the disormalization of the command at sea, there seems to have the command at sea, there seems to have the colonity that long threatened the isse of every life colonity that long threatened the isse of every life on board the transport, although a great number of the men were green recruits, and although four of the regimental officers had been swept into the ses; three officers at the same moment wholly mained by hurts, and two more on the sick list; so that there remained but five company officers, (part of the time only four;) two of the regimental staff officers, (part of the time but one;) and one field officer for active duty.

It appears that this treaty, which has been so leng talked of, and so often pressed by the British and Canadian governments upon the government of the United states, has at least become the international law of the two countries, so far as the signature of the high contracting parties, without any collateral action of the United States government, can make it so. We learn that the news reached town yesterday, that it was signed at Washington, on Monday, by the American Secretary of State, on the part of his government, and by Lord Elgin, on the part of the British government; Lord Elgin leaving the federal capital the following day for Portland. It is now about six years since that indefatigable, though not always clear-minded, pu'lle servant, Mr. W. H. Merritt, Brat brought this subject before our Legislature, the circumstance of the markets being then, as now, calculated to fead our producers, whether of produce or lumber, to send their wares to the Southern markets. Mr. Merritt's scheme was not met at the time with any great warmth by those ministers of the crown who have since pressed it energetically to a conclusion. However, it was a popular measure, especially in Upper Canada, and one that, at worst, no one could object to; and accordingly, in the following session, that of 1849, the first reciprocity act was passed in Canada. The act was very short and simple. It enacted:—

That whenever under any law of the United States the articles cumerated in the amneed schedule, being the

The act was very short and simple. It enacted:—
That whenever under any law of the United States the articles enumerated in the annexed schedule, being the growth or production of this province, shall be admitted free of duty in the United States of America, then similar articles, being the growth or production of the said United States, shall be admitted into this province free of duty, when imported direct from the United States.

And the schedule enumerated the following articles:—

Grain, and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruit, seeds, spinmis, hides, wool, butter, obecse, tallow, hams, soited and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of initials, ashes, timber, stayes, wood, and lumber of all kinds.

secies, soimale, hides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, hams, saited and freeh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, sakes, tubor, staves, wood, and humber of all kinds.

It was at first believed that this legislation on our part would be met by corresponding legislation at Washington, and a measure was in fact brought in, and streamonsly urged onwards by several members of Congress, especially by Mr. Dix. Some of the accidents pertaming to legislative proceedings, especially to American legislative proceedings, especially to American legislative proceedings, however, intervened, and the bill was lest. In subsequent sessions, partly from an opposition that had in the meantime grown up, and partly from the excitement caused by the slavery question overriding all other subjects, reciprocity made no progress in Congress. Pending these discussions, however, the question had been taken possession of by the diplomatists—we don't mean Malcolm Cameron, nor Mr. Tiffany—but such gentlemen as Daniel Webster, Abbott Lawrence, Lord Aberdeen, Sir. Edward Bulwer, and Mr. Crampnton; and the exertions of our negotiators were stimulated by repeated addresses moved by Mr. Merritt in the Provincial Parliament, calling upon the British government either to obtain for as reciprocity, or to retallate. It seems to have been due to representations of this kind, added to the specific demand made by the Eastern Provinces for the protection of their fisheries, which led Lord Stanley's government to send Admiral Seymour, as a kind of Deus ex machina, to aid the solution of the dilemma. This was in 1852; but the possibility of connecting the fishery and the reciprocity treaties had been early foreseen by the American government, and had been debated with Mr. Lafontaine when he was at Washington in 1850. Its influence upon the general negotiation, nevertheless, now assumed a very different color—The Americans had desired more privileges for their fishermen as the price of granting agricultural reciprocity. Lerd Stanley's movement, whether design

miral, and of which I have given Mr. Crampion notice,

ing of the print of the sile of the contraction of the height of the contraction of the height of the contraction of the contra

answeing either the practical questions, or the theoretical one, we venture to say that both theory and practice agies in testifying that duties check the trade of importation and exportation, and the removal of such daties gives room for its expansion. The political economist will tell us, and tell us truly, that the immense daties in Spain upon English cloths, do not make the Leeds manufacturer take less for his goods going to the European Peninsula than he would obtain for the same piece if sent to Canada; and that if the price at Madrid is increased fifty per cent by the Custom House, it is at the cost of the dandy who exhibits the article on the Prado. But the very same political economist will agree with you at once in the opinion, that without that fiscal addition to the price of the cloth at Madrid, the trade between Yorkshire, Bercelona and Cadiz, would be augmented a hundred fold. The very same reasoning is true in the present case. Montreal and Cueta the proposed is the context of the province. These cities have, however, a vast in livect Interest in the general prosperity, which must react upon them. They have also some direct interests which will be promoted. Thus they get rid of the annoyance of the bonding system upon several important articles, already actually free from duty, but subjected to troublesome and expensive formalities; and thus, too, what is probably still better, these ports become available, without let or hindrance of any kind, to the shipping of the south, as well as of the north, side of the waters above them.

Report from the Revolutionists-Quiet at Acapulco
- Movements of Santa Anna's Troops-Arrival

of the Yankee Blade. Revolutionary movements are apparently at a

stand. At present everything is quiet. Some days since a movement was made to after the forces of Santa Anna encamped at Chilpal-cingo and Custa Chica, but abandoned, I think, for want of men. Two other States have pronounced—

Chihrahus and Zacatecas.

We learn this by a small vessel from the coast, which was seized by the insurgents, and letters found on heard directed to Santa Anna, announcing than an eyen chance, howfound on brard directed to Santa Anna, announcing the fact. It is more than an even chance, however, that this is a scheme to revive the sinking spirits of the revolutionists. Should it be true, however, the pronunclamento of these States would be of little importance; for although they are large, they are far distant and thirly populated. There is a report that Providencia, the town in which the family of General Alvarez live, has been entirely deserted. Everything appears to have an aspect of discouragement. The insurgents want money, and for this reason many of their companions have refused to appear when commanded; and it is reported that the entire revolutionary army has been disbanded for want of funds.

There is also a seport that Tejada, the general of the Custa Chica division of Santa Anna's forces, some days since advanced from his camp at Antia into San Markes, some twenty-five to thirty leagues from this place, destroying several horses of the revolutionary officials. These forays are often made by his forces; he himself is a bitter enemy of Alvarez and Morira, on account of the loss of several ranches of cattle by their orders in times past. Another report is that a body of government troops are on their march here from Morchis by the coast, and that the blockading vessels have only gone up the coast for water and provisions. If this provestrue, it will cut off the only road for escape, as the revolution is now confined to a small portion of the State.

The Yankee Blade arrived here on the 25th of lastmenth, short of water. The captain found the

State.

The Yankee Blade arrived here on the 25th of last month, short of water. The captain found the town deserted, and being without facilities to obtain a supply, the passengers in a body petitioned the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port to supply them from the tanks of the company. The agent, as an act of humanity to the suffering passengers, acceded to their request, and supplied the ship free of charge.